THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
☾	☾	☾	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	☾

Port Almanac—January 18.

Sun Rises	7.08 A M
Sun Sets	5.14 P M
Day's Length	10 h 6 m
High Water at Southport	10.24 P M
High Water at Wilmington	12.07 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 48°; 8 p. m., 50° maximum, 58°; minimum, 47°; mean 50°.

Rainfall for the day 1.90; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.50.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; light west winds.

The pressure has fallen in the Lake regions and the middle Atlantic States and has risen in New England and the Northwest.

A storm is central off Hatteras, and heavy rains have fallen in the Middle Atlantic coast. The weather is generally cloudy throughout the entire country. The temperature changes have been slight in the southern and eastern districts.

The weather will remain fair in Northern New England and the interior of the Middle States. Fair weather is indicated throughout the South; a continuance of cloudy and threatening weather in the Lake region, the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys and fair weather in the far Northwest. Over most of the country the temperature changes will be slight.

OUTLINES

The National Committee of the People's party is in session at the Tindell hotel, St. Louis, to select the time and place to hold their National Convention. —— Washington news—Movements of U. S. warships; constitutionality of the sugar bounty to be tested. —— The Monroe doctrine discussed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; the Davis resolution adopted; it goes further than the President did on the Venezuela question. —— Ringleaders in the recent movement in the Transvaal will be fined and imprisoned. —— Gen. Martinez Campos will retire from the command of the Spanish army in Cuba; his recall demanded by political leaders in Havana. —— The murder of an old umbrella-mender near Littleton supposed to have been committed by Matthew Bell, an escaped convict. —— City officials of Pittsburg charged with embezzlement of large amounts of money. —— Wm. Connors, an all-round crook, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for a big diamond steal. —— House of Representatives only in session yesterday—The general Pension Appropriation bill passed after five days' debate; Chaplain Couden's prayer for Cuban independence received with applause. —— Venezuela troubles—Likelihood of Great Britain dealing directly with Venezuela without regard to the United States. —— Siegfried L. Schwabach, junior member of the firm of Chardon & Co., New York stock brokers, committed suicide in New York yesterday. —— Gen. Benjamin Harrison last night in New York formally announced his engagement to Mrs. Dimmick. —— C. E. Morris, a Boston sale manufacturer, is missing; his forgeries amount to $75,000. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call easy at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton quiet at steady—middling gulf 8 7 16c; middling 8 3-16c; Southern flour steady and unchanged; common to extra fair $3.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3 00; wheat—spot dull and firmer with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 70½@70¾c; afloat 71¾@72c; corn—spot was dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 35½c; afloat 36¼c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 33½@33¾c; rosin quiet and unchanged; strained common to good $1.60@1.63½.

Being short on funds a church in in Idaho proposes to give a bull fight. The big booted Christians out in that part of the vineyard thik that is a bully scheme, and it is taking.

Cecil Rhodes says there are now in the Transvaal 70,000 newcomers, drawn thither mainly in quest of gold, and he expects to see 500,000 more people in that country within five years. This means trouble for the Boers.

Crazy Horse, an Indian gentleman, invented a medicine which he said was a dead sure bullet proof for the man who absorbed it. To prove it he filed a confiding brother full of it, then shot at him and filled him so full of lead that they had to bury him.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 820. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,959

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

A semi-official statement comes from St. Petersburg denying the report that the Czar told the German Ambassador that the United States could be counted on to support the Kaiser's position on the South Africa question. This denial might have been expected and yet was scarcely necessary, for no one ever supposed that the Czar was authorized to speak for the United States. Uncle Sam generally chats for himself when he has any remarks to make.

The Medical Society of Berne, Switzerland, believes that if newspapers were prohibited from publishing accounts of suicides there would be fewer of them, and they are more than half right. They should especially protest against the illustrated accounts, giving pictures showing how the suicide got away with himself, drawn by the artist on the spot. There are lots of people who would kill themselves to get a big write-up embellished by pictures.

What to do with her penitentiary convicts is one of the problems that bothers Ohio. She had last year a daily average of 2,085 in her pen, and one-half of them were idle the whole year. And yet the public roads in Ohio are no better they are in other States. A little exercise on the roads would help the roads, dispel the ennui of prison life and do the convicts good.

The Superintendent of the Water Department of Duluth has been indicted for manslaughter because some one died from drinking the impure water supplied by the city. The people of that burg are not much addicted to the habit of drinking water, but when they do they insist on having a kind that will not kill.

The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* wants Chief Justice Snodgrass to resign just because he is under indictment for seeking a little diversion by taking down his gun and peppering a limb of the law. Are the Judges of that State to have no recreation, and to be denied the sport of shooting a lawyer occasionally?

John C. Eastlane, of Danville, Ky., is entitled to the blue ribbon as the most faithful Sunday School attendant. He has missed only one Sunday in seven years and two in nine years, although he lives five miles from town. J. C. may be a zealous young man, but we would like to know who the teacher is.

China is going to manufacture her own war materials and shooting irons henceforth instead of buying them from other countries. But what use has China for such things?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—The Rainmakers.

WO TH & WORTH—Seed potatoes.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN—Business change.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. Groeshill, of Atlanta, is a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. E. H. Plummer, of Chicago, is registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. K. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. W. H. French, of Rocky Point, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. F. Mercally, of Charleston, and Messrs. S. P. Edmunds, F. G. Snyder and H. G. Hamlet, of the U. S. revenue marine service, are among the arrivals in the city.

— Mr. Brayant Dennen, of West Virginia, who has been very low for some months while here with his brother, Rev. C. Dennen, was reported as no better yesterday.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 780 bales; same day last year, 1,807. Receipts for the week ending yesterday, 4,807 bales; same week last year, 4,171. Receipts for the crop year to January 17th, 143,608 against 209,719 bales for the same time last year.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Slightly cooler Saturday; northerly winds.

— A rise of the waters in the upper Cape Fear and Black rivers is confidently expected as the result of the recent rains.

— Old newspapers may be had at the STAR office for 15 cents per hundred or $1.35 per thousand. They are suitable for wrapping paper and add much to the durability of carpets when placed under them.

— There will be a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the W. L. I. Armory at 4 o'clock p m Monday. Important business will be brought before the meeting, and a full attendance is earnestly desired.

— Three deer—two large bucks and a doe—were killed by a party of hunters from the city last Thursday, on Acorn branch, about six miles from town. There were only three men in the party—Capt. Phil. Thomas and Messrs. E. G. and W. E. Yopp.

— The new pastor of Brooklyn Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Kramer, will deliver an address to men at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon at 4.45. He has made a good impression on his people, who attend the services in crowds, and no doubt will make a good talk. All men are invited.

— Messrs. Divine & Chadbourn have purchased the stock of goods in the store of the late W. T. Daggett, No. 23 Market street, where they will continue in business as wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oils, etc. Both members of the firm are capable, energetic business men, and will, no doubt, meet with a full measure of success. Mr. J. F. Maunder has a position with the firm.

Magistrates' Courts.

Justice Bunting disposed of three cases yesterday.

Tillie Taylor, arrested on a peace warrant sworn out by Becky Claridy, was discharged, and the prosecutor adjudged to pay the costs.

Alice Howe and Geo. Jenkins, also arrested on peace warrants, were found not guilty and discharged.

Justice Fowler's docket yesterday was: Lucy Gilliam and Carrie Foster, charged with disorderly conduct, were adjudged guilty, and were sent to jail for non-payment of costs.

Tillie Taylor was before Justice McGowan, charged with disorderly conduct in three cases. She was adjudged not guilty in two cases and the costs of the action fell upon Becky Claridy, the prosecutor. The third case she submitted, and judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs.

The Rainmakers—Next Tuesday.

The "Rainmakers," which will be presented at the Opera House on Tuesday night, January 21st, it is said, will prove the greatest comedy sensation and success seen in this city in many seasons. The comedy is full of startling surprises and unexpected situations, and abounds in fun of the hearty, spontaneous sort that sets an audience laughing at the outset and gives no opportunity for cessation until the drop of the curtain. The clever comedians, Donnelly and Girard, who made all America laugh for five years with "Natural Gas," have, in this play, a production even funnier than that.

The box sheet will be open Monday morning at Yates' book store. Prices as usual.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—281 bales cotton, 25 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R R.—206 bales cotton, 21 casks spirits turpentine, 208 bbls rosin, 83 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—77 bales cotton, 45 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls rosin, 64 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R R.—16 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 580 bales; spirits turpentine, 73 casks; rosin, 205 bbls; tar, 171 bbls; crude turpentine, 8 bbls.

Exports Foreign.

The British barque *Peerless* cleared yesterday for ports in Jamaica, with 184,411 feet lumber and 175,850 shingles. Cargo shipped by Chadbourn Lumber Co., and valued at $3,333.48.

The American schooner *Fred. B. Balano* cleared for Cape Hayti, with 186,681 feet of lumber, valued at $1,617.18. Shipped by S. & W. H. Northrup.

The Norwegian barque *Salem* cleared for Hull, England, with 3,860 barrels of rosin, valued at $6,675. Shipped by Paterson, Downing & Co.

Funeral Services.

The funeral service over the remains of Ralph, the son of Mr. Jno. W. Reilly, was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock at St. Thomas' pro-cathedral, Rev. C. Dennen officiating at the church. The interment was in Oakdale cemetery where Father Pergor held services.

The pall-bearers were: Honorary—Master Jos. D. Smith, Jr., and Dan'l. Quinlivan; active — Harry McGirt, Charlie Price, Waddell Walters and Joe. Price.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

CROLIUS & CO.

Card cabinets for invitations cheap at Myers' & Lewis, No. 9 South Front street.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

An Interesting Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hoge in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

The Y. M. C. A. has arranged a series of "Popular Talks," to be given from time to time in its auditorium, and the first of these talks was given last night to a most flattering audience, for such an inclement night.

The subject was, "The Discussion of the Venezuelan Boundary," and the speaker, Dr. Hoge, a deep and profound thinker, fully competent to handle this most important question.

Dr. Hoge, from beginning to end of his discourse, was interesting, and, while the subject is naturally a dry one, yet he entertained his audience as well as enlightened them upon this momentuous problem that may cause a war between the two great English-speaking nations of the earth. His solution of the boundary question was concise and explanatory, and his conclusion was that England had a more positive proof of her claim than Venezuela, and that his confidence in the commission assured him that the matter of the boundary would be settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

Dr. Hoge explained the Monroe doctrine very clearly, and his complimentary remarks of Mr. Cleveland as to his position on this question, as well as the President's many other steps of importance, were received with applause.

The Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated on securing Dr. Hoge to lecture on one of the most vital questions of the day.

Rev. Dr. Strange has consented to lecture on the "Armenian Trouble," in the near future, and tickets will be issued to the members of the Association as soon as a date can be arranged.

Charity Sunday.

The STAR has been requested to call the attention of the citizens of the community to the fact that to morrow is Charity Sunday for the city of Wilmington. The ministers of the different churches have agreed on the third Sunday in January as the day for taking up collections for the help of the poor in the city, under the direction of the Associated Charities.

In many cities in this country and England Charity, or Hospital, Sunday is a fixed and well known day, contributions are made in all the churches, and the work of practical charity is helped forward very considerably.

The Associated Charities has been doing its good work were quietly and admirably for the past two years. It has the full approbation of our business and professional men. We give it our hearty endorsement, and we hope every man and woman at church will show his or her endorsement by a liberal contribution. Those who can't go, send their offerings by others. "Blessed is the man who considereth the poor and the needy; the Lord will remember him in the time of trouble."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice January 16, 1896:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Miss Mary Jane Begume. C—Mrs J W Crane (3). Miss Rose Crump, Mrs W H Craswell. D—Lottie Davis E—Miss Julia Edmunds. F—Mrs E A Fourman. J—Ida Johnson, Mrs Lugin Ives. M—Miss Josephine McCray, Miss Attilia McDonald, Mrs Sowell Magrey. P—Miss Mary Powers.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Dare Armstrong. B—Jno J Brow man, J T Bartley, Jas Burns, Jno F Bunten, R L Bart. C—D B Cameron & Bro., Richmond Cane. D—Edward Davis. E—J D Edwards, W P Eiler (3). F—Mr Favorite Flowers, Mr Henry Fales. G—Mr H Gross. H—John E Hohlord, Hill & Brown, W B Hocut. J—Mr Bonsey Jackson, John Johnson, Thomas B Jackson. K—Isham King. L—Curus Lawrence. Dr A T Mansfield, Chas H McMahan. P—A O Pattengell, Mr. Samuel Powell, Prolific Cotton Growing Co. O—Mr Wm Owens. S—J A Saulter. T—M L Turner. W—Ginger Walker, G T Walker.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Hennie Merritt

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Southport station—January 16, 17.

Onslow circuit, Stella—January 25, 26.

Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

Clinton circuit, Keeners—March 21st and 22nd.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

A Net Decline of Five Points in Futures Yesterday.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEW YORK, January 17.—The cotton market to-day ruled uneasy, owing to promiscuous liquidation on the part of the bull element, who were only too anxious to accept trifling profits. Apparently there was no outside speculation and toward the end of the day prices receded, the March option closing at 7 90; a net decline of five points as compared with yesterday's figures. There is absolutely nothing new to report save that cotton should be purchased on all concessions.

Wheat closes buoyant. May 59¼c bid at Chicago. Short ribs, May, 5.22. We have advocated the purchase of these estables for some days, and it is barely possible that on a further advance of some magnitude the South will be free buyers. CROLIUS & CO.

—Mr. W. B. Kyle, general freight and passenger agent of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., is in the city.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION IN THE NEW HANOVER BANK CASE.

Ex-Judge Russell's Gubernatorial Boom—Lambeth, the Liquor Dealer—A Strange Story From Cumnock—Wake Forest College-Prosecutionists—Odd Fellows Orphan Asylum.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1896.

Attorneys for the plaintiff in the case of Cook vs. Davis say that the Court decided that the mortgage was fraudulent and void. The effect of the decision is that in no event can the receiver of the Bank of New Hanover get the property. The Court also decided that the plaintiff, Cook, cannot get it, on the ground that he did not have a legal title and should have gone into equity.

"Gov." Russell, who has been in the city in the Cook-Davis case for several days, returned to Wilmington to-day.

Russell's boom, which, by the way seems to be distancing Dockery, Boyd and the other stragglers agrees with the Judge. His avoirdupois is increasing on the strength of it.

There is some doubt expressed as to whether Settle and Russell entered into any agreement when he visited Russell. Settle is thought to be more submissive than usual, but did he make the reported compact with Russell? What are political promises, anyway?

It is said that G. H. Lambeth & Co., the Napoleons in liquor finance, never sold liquor in wholesale quantities around Raleigh. It is claimed that they re-shipped most of the liquor at the depot, never signing for it. Thirty-three barrels are known to have been shipped to Alabama. These have been attached. It is likely that requisition papers will be made out to-day for the extradition of Lambeth, who is known to be in the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala. It was a gigantic swindle.

Federal Court will likely adjourn this afternoon. To-day the case of A. W. Shaffer versus Edwards & Broughton was argued. About 1883, Shaffer made a map of Raleigh; Edwards & Broughton had J. C. Harriss to make one several years later, and this was claimed to be an infringement on Shaffer's.

A strange and remarkable story just comes from Cumnock. Last Summer Arthur Goff lost his life in the mines. One of the pit bosses let a coal car run back and it crushed Goff. It was clear that the accident was caused by negligence. Goff had a brother working for Pinkerton's Detective Agency in Chicago. Goff's brother started for Cumnock the day before the recent disaster to institute a suit for damages against the company. When he arrived every witness of his brother's death was killed in the explosion. He is forced to give up the suit.

There are now 260 students at Wake Forest College. This is by far the greatest attendance in the history of the college. It is expected that the number will reach 275 before the season closes.

It would seem that a protection sentiment was being worked up in this State, from the facts in Senator Pritchard's speech, which he delivered in Congress last week. A petition, with 600 names, from Newbern, asking for an increase of tariff on lumber, was read. Most of the 600 names were Democrats; some of them well known. Other requests for protection duties were asked by North Carolina.

William Smith, aged nineteen and one of the miners caught in the Cumnock disaster, is dead. Smith was badly burned and his suffering was simply awful. His father was killed outright at the time of the accident.

The directors of the Odd Fellows Orphan Asylum met in Goldsboro to-day. They will consider the erection of the main building of the asylum at Goldsboro.

Mr. Thos. R. Purnell repudiates the interview in the *News & Observer*. He says he is for Russell, first and last.

The Churches.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m by the pastor; Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Class meeting at 7 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p m. Young people's meeting at 10.15 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. At the 11 o'clo k service Messrs. C. W Worth, Philander Pearsall and Walker Taylor will be ordained deacons. To-morrow being city charity Sunday, a collection will be taken at the morning service for the Associated Charities. At the night service Dr. Hoge will preach the third in his series of sermons on the Shorter Catechism. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m Pastor's bible class Monday night at 8 o'clock in the church parlors. Prayer meeting Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Anniversary Hall.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 21st.

First time in this city of the favorite comedians,

Donnelly and Tirard,

and their big company in the great laughing success,

The Rainmakers.

The funniest Comedy ever written. Car load of special scenery. jan 18 tf

Business Change.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE business of Mrs. W. T. Daggett, and will remove our own large stock of

Paints, Oils, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.,

into the store formerly occupied by her, No 23 Market street. We thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Mr J. Frank Maunder, who has been with the old firm for the past fifteen years, will remain with us and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.

Having sold my business to Messrs. Divine & Chadbourn, I desire to thank my friends for their generous patronage and bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

ELIZA R. DAGGETT.

FOR RENT—Until October 1st, the store at No. 10 Market street, formerly occupied by us.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.

j a 18 1w

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

TOYS

—AND—

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

—AT—

Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY!

Our Loss Is Your Gain!

Churches

going to have

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Millinery

Fancy Goods,

DryGoods

Notions,

CLOAKS,

—AND—

Capes, Underwear and Corsets must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale,

2,600 ACRES LAND,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Farming,

situate about ten miles from Chadbourn, N. C., and about one mile from the Wilmington & Conway Railroad.

Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

12 Market Street,

dec 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, where in John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy and R. H. McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, C. Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 26 feet front on Market street, and running back 126 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Dawe, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northwardly, with the line of Front street, 49 feet, to Augustus Lesman's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 49 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy, Katherine R. McKoy, and John D. Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following parcel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 26 feet front on Market street, and running back 126 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Dawe, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t

THERE IS A WAY

To Do a Thing Right and We Do It.

We try to do business with the masses and we succeed. The tickling machine about our business is the price. That pleases everybody that tries to make their dollar spread over two. We lead in three things—low prices, good value, and the largest and best assorted stock of Dry Goods in the city of Wilmington. And we are making a special effort to move as many goods in January as we can. Our business is much better than it has ever been this time of the year. Read our prices—Straw Sailor Hats at 10, 15 18, 25 and 35c each; Felt Hats, new shapes, good stock, at 25c. Children's Flats, with silk band, nice stock, a job lot, at 25c each. Ladies' Capes from 50, 98c, $1.35 2 25 3 00, up to $20 each. Children's Long Jackets from $1.00 to 3 00 each. Baby Cloaks with Dongora Fur Trimming four inches long at $1 25 1.50 and 1.75 each. Ladies' Long Cloaks with small sleeves, first price $10.00 and 15.00, our price to close $1.50, 2.25 and 3.00—just giving them away to those who see fit to make good use of this offer.

Clothing? Yes, Clothing!

We are pushing our Suits, and the price is what helps so much. A Good Black Worsted Suit at $3 50. Come to the Leading Dry Goods Store of the city for anything you want. 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

jan 18 tf

—63 1-2 Steps—

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans' Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 21 tf

Prescription Specialist.

Foreign and Domestic

PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared by Ether

Apothecary's or Metric

SYSTEM.

N. B.—Store open every night until 11 o'clock.

Registered Pharmacist sleeps in store.

J. Hicks Bunting, Ph. G.

"Prescription Specialist,"

Y. M. C. A. Building,

jan 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt.

KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoniated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

Hall & Pearsall,

Wholesale Grocers

and Commission Merchants,

Offer to the trade the advantages of

HEAVY STOCKS

LOW PRICES,

SUPERIOR FACILITIES.

Call on them or write for prices and samples. D&W jan 7 tf

Jobs in Tobacco.

1,000 pounds Dark Pocket piece.
900 pounds 12 inch 2s.
2,000 pounds Leader 9 inch 5s.
700 pounds 10 pound boxes.
800 pounds 18 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Big 4.
600 pounds Tip Abbott.
200 pounds Red Coon.
700 pounds Mahogany.

W. H. COOPER,

108 North Water Street.

jan 18 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

For Rent,

HOUSE AND SHOP ON NORTHeast corner of Tenth and Princess streets. Houses and fencing in thorough repair. D O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

jan

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale

gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Pattern of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54 inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish, 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2 00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1 25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1 25 44 inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1 25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50 inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike? Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 11,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 11,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT ST.

N. B.—Two hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 98c. jan 18 tf

A Few Choice Named

Hyacinth Bulbs

LEFT. ALSO

Freesias and Lillium Harrisi.

JAMES D. HUTT,

jan 16 tf THE DRUGGIST.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1896

HOW THE FARMER FARES.

Some time ago Secretary Morton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, published an article to prove that farming pays in the United States. He proved it by quoting the value of the products of the farms exported in 1894, estimating the value of products sold at home and used by the farmers who raised them in the support of their families, and backed this by citing instances of some farmers, himself among the number, who had made money. His figures made a pretty imposing showing, taken in the lump, but divided out among the thirty millions of people upon the farms the per capita share of each could be very easily pocketed. Secretary Morton was doing his farming and was making his profits on paper, a very easy thing to do compared with farming on the ground and making profits out of it.

Be this as it may, Mr. Morton's figures, or rather the figures of the Statistican of his Department, do not show up so dazzling for the profits of the farmer last year, but on the contrary show that while his crops are very much greater, their money value is nearly $50,000,000 less than the year before. How are the reported yields of the three principal grain crops:

	1895	1894
Corn	2,151 138 580	1,212 770,052
Wheat	467 103 947	460 267 416
Oats	824 443,537	662 086,928
Totals	3,442,685,064	2 335 124,396

This shows that the farmers of the country produced last year 1,107,-560,668 more busheles of these leading grains than they in 1894, but with this adped these crops are not wotth as much they were the year before by a good deal. The following table gives the money value of these crops for 1895 and 1894:

	1895.	1894.
Corn	$557 900 585	$555 023,143
Wheat	233 971,866	229,213 173
Oats	163,964 263	217,826,599
Totals	$955 836,714	$1,002 062,915
Decrease for 1805		$47,226,201

The crop of 1894, over 1,000,000-000 bushels less than that of 1895, was worth over $47,000,000 more in money, which means that if the farms hadn't produced more than half as much as they did last yeer the farmer would have been better paid for his labor and have more money in his pocket.

There is not anything cheering in these figures for the farmer of the grain-growing States, nor for those whose business may be dependent more or less upon the farmer, as, for instance, the country store keepers, shops in towns which are supported by the surrounding country, agricultural implement makers, wagon makers and others, all of whom are affected by what injuriously affects the farmer. The Statistician of the Department reports the prices on the farm of these leadng cereals as follows: Wheat 5 09 cents a bushel, against 49 8 in 1894; corn 26.4 cents against 50.9 the year before; oats 26.4 cents against 32.9 the year before. The same Statistician figures the yield of corn at 26.2 bushels per acre, of wheat 13.7 bushel; oats 29.6 bushels per acre. Let us see how this will pan out in dollars and cents per acre. At 50.9 cents per bushel an acre of wheat wold bring on the farm a fraction over $6.97, say $7 in round figures. As it is estimated that it costs on the average at least 40 cents a bushel to produce wheat this would give the farmer about $1.50 an acre above the cost of production. If he had about 25 acres he might get money enough out of it to pay his taxes.

Corn yielded 26.2 bushels per acre, which at 26.4 cents a bushel would bring on the farm a fraction over $6.61 an acre, which is considerably less than the cost of production. which is estimated to be about $7 an acre, so that the farmer actually loses money on his big crop of corn.

With a yield of 29.6 bushels of oats per acre, these would bring to the farmer, at 26.4 cents per bushel, a fraction over $7.81 per acre. There isn't much difference in the cost of preparing the ground for oats and wheat, and the difference in the cost of harvesting and threshing isn't much. It doesn't cost less than $6 an acre, so the farmer would make less than $2 an acre on his oats. There is certainly not much margin in any of these figures, and if we allow the farmer anything for time, teams and incidental expenses of getting these crops to market there would be no margin. But the farmer has saved enough to feed his family and feed his farm animals with which he makes his crop. He has also salted down some pork and hung some hams, shoulders and sides in his smokehouse. He is that much ahead. If he wasn't he would be in a hard row of stumps.

Compared with the grain-grower of the West the farmer of the South is in a much better condition, especially if he has acted sensibly and raised enough of home supplies to enable him to dispose of his so-called "money crops"—cotton and tobacco—at his pleasure or convenience. The shortage in the cotton crop has put cotton up a couple cents a pound higher than it was last year, and the planters by using more economical methods have materially reduced the cost of production, which, with the fact that they raised more home supplies than they did in former years, puts them in better condition than they have usually been. But with even an increase of 2 50 cents a pound over last year there is no very wide margin in cotton when the average planter must plant, cultivate and harvest three acres to get one bale of cotton. At this rate his cotton would bring him about $11.25 an acre. Estimate the cost of produc tion at 5 cents a pound (it is over 5 in North Carolina), this would leave him about $3.75 an acre, not counting what he gets for his cotton seed, if he sells it.

Of course there are other things that may be raised on the Northern and Southern farm which may be turned into money, and it is the thrifty farmer who gives proper attention to these other things that comes out most ahead in the end. It is the thrift on the farm that pays, the thrift that keeps out of debt, utilizes all the resources, works methodically, lives at home, and feels independent whether the leading crops bring in much money or not. Farming pays the man who does this even if it brings him in little money, for it gives him a feeling of security and independence, which is worth a great deal. And that's where the farmer has the real, solid, enviable advantage of his average fellow-man, who has to scuffle for his daily bread.

MINOR MENTION.

The Republican leaders who are running the House of Representatives are in a quandary over a question that is giving them more trouble than the financial or any other question. This is the contested seats and what to do about them. There are thirty-three contested seats, the contestants being Republicans and Populists, and twenty-five of these are said to be free silver men. That's what's the matter. If they be given the seats for which they contest it will cut down the strength of the gold men, so as to render their control of the House at least doubtful, and if a disposition be shown to give them the cold shoulder it will raise a racket in the House, and such a furore in the South, where most of the contestants are from, as to destroy the hope cherished by the Republican leaders of breaking "the solid South." In discussing this question the Washington *Star* quotes a Silver Republican Representative as saying:

"I will not charge positively that the Republicans are not going to decide these causes according to justice and right, but I will guarantee that there won't be half as much partisan feeling in the decisions as before. When the Republicans had control of the last House a contested Democrat's seat wasn't worth much to him; but they stand a better chance now than ever before. Watch what I say and see if many a Democrat doesn't keep his seat and many a free silver Republican who is contesting go back to his State with bitter feelings against his party. I look for some sharp fights on the floor of the House and some serious charges when the reports of the Election Committee are made.

"'The Committee on Rules has already fixed things so that the Committee on Coinage cannot report a bill to the House without the consent of the former committee. Every movement which has yet been made has had a hidden motive in it, aimed at the free silver men, and it will be found that no effort will be spared at this session to keep that element down.'

The gentleman was asked if he really thought there was much of a monometallism sentiment among the Republicans of the South as his remarks seemed to indicate.

"'Why, bless your soul; yes,' he said 'I don't know that the colored part of the Republican party is taking much stock in the financial question. This is because they haven't been educated up to the question. The white Republicans, however, are strong free silver people. This is especially the case in North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in which States there are more white Republicans than anywhere else in the South. The white Republicans in those States are largely farmers who live in the mountainous sections. In North Carolina, as is well known, the Populists and Republicans are in complete accord on the financial question.

"Listen to this prediction," said the man, as he turned around to stroll down the House lobby. "There is going to be some sport in this body before the session is over. Party lines are going to the devil, and there will be enough take place here to completely change the face of the political situation as it now stands."

We do not know who this Congressman is nor how much of the prophetic spirit he may be gifted with, but as to the silver sentiment in the South he is level-headed. If that question were submitted on its merits to the popular vote it would be carried regardless of party by an overwhelming majority, and we believe this is true not only of the South but of the country at large.

Senator Sewell, Republican, of New Jersey, was somewhat tardy in presenting his resolution, giving his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a very narrow interpretation, so narrow that if it were accepted the Monroe Doctrine might as well be consigned to the waste basket. It takes issue with the President's view of the meaning of that document, although the President does not go so far as many who have given that document study may think he should have gone, and simply takes the position that no European Government shall acquire territory on this hemisphere by force or without the full consent of the country or countries having jurisdiction of that territory. We do not think that interpretation could be questioned, for certainly it could not be more conservative. But leading out of question the interpretation that is to be put upon that document now, is this an opportune time for the introduction of a resolution which practically surrenders the case, and puts this Government in the wrong pending the settlement with Great Britain, after both Houses of Congress had by a virtually unanimous vote endorsed the message, the President's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine and his action in the premises? Senator Sewell's resolution is simply giving aid and comfort to the British Government and strengthening Lord Salisbury in his opposition to the arbitration proposition by this Government. Doubtless this was not Senator Sewell's intention, but this is the effect and the only effect of such a resolution if it should be adopted or receive a respectable sup port in Congress.

BOOK NOTICES.

Every Month is the title of a very interesting, illustrated magazine published by Hawley & Haviland, No. 4, East 20th street, New York, at $1 a year. It is a literary and fashion magazine combined and is handsomely illustrated.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The brutality of the assaults of the Republican press on Mr. Morgan are only paralleled by the attentions of a Fiji savage to a captured enemy. Because he has money and is ready to invest it in Government securities he is no more a traitor than the mechanic with fifty dollars that he is ready to devote it to the same purpose.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

—— Washington dispatches confidently declare that Congress, admonished by the hold up of the tariff bill, will decline to admit any more States to the Union whereby the free coinage representation in the Senate would be increased. The tail has wagged that dog long enough, and the dog naturally thinks that the time has come to sit down upon it.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The refusal of the Turkish Government to allow the Red Cross to distribute supplies and administer relief in Armenia puts an unexpected and unpleasant phase on the Armenian question, and will probably close one of the convenient avenues through which American philanthropy might reach the suffering people of Asia Minor. The right of the Red Cross Society to assist the wounded in war was secured by the treaty of Geneva in 1863. It was signed immediately by 16 leading nations. At this time 40 nations are parties to it, and Turkey is one of the signatory Powers. Under the treaty there shall be in every country party to the treaty a Red Cross Committee, which shall act in conjunction with the sanitary and medical departments of the army. When a war breaks out the Red Cross Committees of the warring nations shall minister to the needs of their respective armies, and be assisted by neutral nations which have signed the convention.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind*

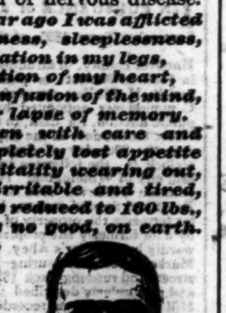
— Willie: "Will teacher go to heaven when she dies, ma?" Mrs. Ferry: 'Yes, dear." Willie: "But will they let her in?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.



A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of DR. MILES' Rerative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Found by all Druggists.

June 15 ly   su tu th   Exchange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Wadesboro *Messenger-Intelligencer*: Mr. John E. Spencer died at his home in Lilesville township, after a protracted and dangerous illness, aged 70 years. Mr. Spencer was one of the best known men in the county.

— Weldon *News*: Yesterday morning at an early hour Mrs. Thomas Birdsong, who lived near here, died of pneumonia, after a few days illness, aged about 25 years. The deceased was formerly Miss Grace Cooper, a daughter of our esteemed townsman, Mr. H. S. S. Cooper.

— Scotland Neck *Democrat*: News came by wire from South Carolina to Mrs. W. M. Crump, of Tillery, last Friday; that her son, Mr. Willie Saunders, had been shot and killed that day. No particulars have been learned except that the man who did the shooting had been arrested and jailed.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: A colored man by the name of Jack Tilley died near Lawrence Monday night. This man got into a fight Christmas and was hit on the head by a fence rail, and a serious injury was inflicted, the skull being broken. This negro has been sick since Christmas, and his death seems to have been the result of this wound.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Miss Annie Ellison went to Little Washington last week to attended the funeral of her brother, Mr. Frank Ellison. Mr. Ellison died from injuries inflicted by the explosion of a gun. —— The farmers of this section are bestirring themselves as never before. They have already commenced to turn the soil. But what is better than all, they propose to plant a diversity of crops.

— Pittsboro *Record*: At last our old town is to have a cotton factory. This was determined upon at an enthusiastic meeting of a large number of the citizens of this place, held at the office of the editor of the *Record* on last Thursday night. The factory will be built and operated by a co-operative company, on the plan by which many factories have already been built in this State. The shares will be of the par value of $50 each and will be payable in small instalments of 25 cents a week.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: John T. Ross is dead. That announcement will be a surprise to many, for only a few days ago he was walking the streets, in what looked to his friends, the full strength of manly vigor. Ross was sick but a few days and died last Sunday, January 12th, at his home near Indian Trail, in Vance township, in the fifty-first year of his life. —— There must be some devil loose around Monroe. There have been three unoccupied houses burned near town this week. —— Mr. Wm. Bivens, of east Monroe township, killed two pigs yesterday, one of them weighed 705 pounds net, and the other, eighteen months old, weighed 449 net.

TWINKLINGS.

— "All this country wants," said Mr. Dolan, "is peace. An', begorrah, we'll get it, too, if we hov to fight fur it."—*Wash Star.*

— Student—Then how much does the suit come to for cash?

Tailor—Fifty marks.

Student—And if paid for by installments?

Tailor—A hundred marks—only in that case you will have to pay half on the nail.—*Linzgauer Bote.*

— Mistress—Bridget, everything in the house is covered with dust; I can't stand it.

Bridget—Do as I do, mum; don't pay any attention to it.—*TidBits.*

— "Chawles is what I call a twue patwiot," remarked Willie Wibbles. "He's Amewican to the back bone" "How do you know?" "He keeps his twousahs tuhned down now whethah it is waining in London or not."—*Washington Star.*

— Magistrate: "Murphy, this is the third time you have been up before me this week. What is the meaning of it?"

Murphy: "Well, your honor, you see dere's a new policeman on de beat, and I have a suspicion he is using me fur to practice on."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— "I want to pay this bill," he said to the hotel clerk. "But I think you have made a slight error here in my favor. I have been reading over the extras, and I cannot find that you have charged me anything for telling me that you thought it might rain.—*Tit Bits.*

A Chinese Theater.

We entered the building assigned to "The Ascending Luminous Dragon" by a small side door, and proceeding for some distance along a very narrow, whitewashed passage and down a flight of steep and narrow wooden steps we arrived at the kitchen of the establishment where Celestial cooks were busily employed preparing savory (?) dishes for the performing company. Our place, however, was not there, so on we went up two more flights of equally steep, dark and uninviting stairs. Through a door at the top we walked unceremoniously into the "holy of holies," otherwise the "greenroom." Here the actors were in various stages of personal adornment, some applying cosmetics, others dressing, while many more, smoking and chattering, were rehearsing their peculiar parts, which, to our untutored eyes, seemed to be composed of the most absurd and extravagant antics. Here and there were scattered small tables, around and upon which those of the performers whose parts were over listlessly reclined. Habiliments and garments of wonderful cut hung around the walls and were scattered about the floor and tables in reckless profusion, while huge chests containing "property" were deposited at intervals around the room. From here was the direct approach on to the stage.

The artists were exclusively Chinese, and despite the deceptive makeup all men. No woman is allowed on the stage of a Chinese theater in any capacity whatever. Strange as it may sound, the omission is, however, hardly noticeable, for the getup of the men impersonating female characters is so perfect that is with difficulty one can really be convinced that the unalterable law on the subject has not been infringed. Nevertheless in its stern rigidity it is as unalterable as a law of the Medes and Persians.—Gentleman's Magazine.

How They Register.

The conventional way of putting one's autograph on a hotel register is commonplace enough, and so every now and then variations in registering are to be found in all hostelries of Washington. The man who puts "Hon.," "Colonel" or "Judge" before his own name is a very rare visitor at the capital, but occasionally a sinner of this sort against good taste is found. Very few travelers nowadays write the word lady where wife ought to go, though Mr. and Mrs. seem to be the most approved forms.

The night clerk at one of the up town houses opened his eyes wide the other day when a guest who registered from New York added thereto "426 West Forty-ninth street," which was putting a much finer point on the matter of address than is usual.

If a Cleveland man uses a capital O after the name of his city, he thereby goes square against the resolution of the chamber of commerce of his town, which calls on all patriotic Clevelanders to omit the O. It is said that a city which is bound to be the metropolis of the Buckeye country needs no minute geographical designation.—Washington Post.

Better All Around.

"You say you earn more money by your pen than you did a year ago?"

"I do."

"How's that?"

"I stopped writing stories and began addressing envelopes."—Pick Me Up.

THE JAPANESE BABY.

A Kind of Infant That Would Delight Some American Mothers.

Every woman in Japan above the age of 15 years seems to own a baby and usually carries it around on her back. Japanese babies never cry. They never get impatient or discontented, but they stay where they are put and enjoy it. You can see hundreds of women at work in the tea firing houses, where the temperature is always very high, and the work is very hard, going through their 12 hours of labor with babies 3 or 4 weeks old strapped upon their backs, and the babies never whimper, no matter how much the mothers shake them up when they are stirring the hot tea leaves up to their shoulders in the pans. Then, after three hours, when the regular resting time comes and everybody stops for refreshments, baby gets his. He is unstrapped and nursed while the mother is dipping into her little rice can with a couple of chop sticks, and then, when the whistle blows, he is strapped on again for another three hours without opening his lips except to yawn or say "goo" or make some other remark as the incident and peculiarities of this wonderful world excite his attention.

When he gets a little older, his mother puts him in a tea box with some little plaything, and he will stay there all day, safe from harm, and grow and enjoy himself. He can exercise his arms by pulling himself by the sides of the box, and his legs by treading around in that limited space, and can assist in the development of his dental apparatus by chewing the edges of the boards, but he never seems to get tired or hungry or dissatisfied, although any live American baby that ever existed would be howling like a drove of blue devils in five minutes after his mother had gone to her work.

Toward noonday, when the sun gets hot and the little ones feel sleepy, they lie down on the floor like a cat or a dog. It may be a pavement of brick or stone. It may be a board floor, but they need no cradle or blanket or pillow, only a sheltered corner out of the sun where they won't be stepped upon, and they do not have to be rocked or sung to sleep. They take care of themselves. Their mothers are busy earning 8, 10 or 15 cents a day by 12 or 13 hours of hard labor in a warehouse where the temperature is often up to 100 degrees all day long, and the odor of tea is so strong that it almost strangles you. So they do not wish to bother them or add to their cares and have the good sense and self control to find their own amusement and look after their own comfort, just like a puppy or a kitten.

That is the kind of baby they raise in Japan.—Yokohama Letter in Chicago Record.

England's Fear of Invasion.

The second preparation for war was the well known yet curious and much discussed equipment of an expedition to invade England. It is a commonplace of history that British empire has ever been bound up with the separation of the kingdom from the continent of Europe by a narrow but stormy estuary. There had, of course, been repeated and successful invasions of her soil from the days of the Anglo-Saxons themselves down to the expedition of William of Orange, but growing wealth had furnished ever increasing means of resistance in the superb armaments which under England's flag made access to her shores so much more difficult with every year that finally, after the Seven Years' war, it came to be regarded by her enemies as impossible. On the other hand, the people themselves are to this day skeptical and fall into periodic panics on the question.

Some clever fiction, like the "Battle of Dorking," or a revival of the project for a tunnel under the channel, can awaken such visions of invasion as to insure the passage of any grant for strengthening the navy. This singular distrust was well known to the French. For many years the project of a descent on England had been the standard pretext of the convention and of the directory to extort money from officeholders and patriots. Consequently the feasibility of the scheme had been a standard subject of debate. This revolutionary, or rather traditional and national, inheritance was exploited by the first consul to its full value. In general his preparation was doubtless a feint, but keeping, as ever, two strings to his bow, there were probably times when the scheme commended itself to him as an alternative. —"Life of Napoleon," by Professor William M. Sloane, in Century.

The Queer Surinam Toad.

The dime museum freak of the order of batrachians is the ugly little four footed oddity known to scientists as the Surinam toad. His place among the reptilia is in the genus urodela, subgenus pipa. There is but one locality in the world in which this rare little animal has been found, and that is in the northern part of South America, in the little country known as Surinam, or Dutch Guiana. It is a peculiarly hideous creature, with a long pointed nose, wide mouth and no tongue. Like several other varieties of the toad family, its five fingered hind feet are webbed, while the four digits of its front feet are perfectly free. The real oddity about this ugly specimen of animal life is its queer mode of hatching its young. Naturally the female's back is as free from indentations as is that of the male, but as the breeding season comes on a queer change may be observed. As soon as she commences to lay eggs a series of pits or depressions come in her back, and into these holes the male puts the eggs his partner lays, pressing them well down with his feet. In due course of time a natural membrane forms over these pits, and after a proper season of incubation has elapsed they hatch and a young brood of little Surinam toads appear.

Despite the repulsive looks of this curious little reptile, it is regarded as being a choice article of food.—St. Louis Republic.

Arnold and Reade.

The Presbyterian says that Matthew Arnold, though not an orthodox believer in Christianity, was a great admirer of the Bible and was the means of converting Charles Reade, the novelist, to Christianity. On one occasion he urged Mr. Reade to read the Bible through in an unprejudiced and candid spirit. The novelist did so and was thereby led to accept the gospel.

Just the Thing.

Kerzogg—Janns says he is going to become a detective.

Perksby—Oh, he is too slight for a detective. He is very thin, you know.

Kerzogg—Yes, but he says he will make a good shadow.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A French journal thus itemizes the ingredients of French coffee, "Roasted horse liver, roasted black walnut sawdust and caramel or burned sugar."

People in Madison county, Ky., who have paid their taxes are entitled to be married free by the sheriff.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

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At Budapest.

Budapest has for me an invincible attraction, and when on the morrow—a warm, bright day—I was at last permitted to install myself in the shade high up on one of the balconies of the Hotel Hungaria, overlooking the Danube, I experienced one of the most agreeable sensations that I recall. Here the ample breadth of the stream diminishes the force of the current, and the Danube passes majestically under the two imposing bridges, which hide its course where it bends far below beyond the town with the dimensions and the appearance of a stream opening out into the sea. In front frowns the ancient and lofty fortress of Buda, which formerly held Hungary abject and trembling under its cannon, and the burg, formerly imperial, where watched the implacable eye of the conqueror. Both fortress and burg, however, are to disappear forever.

A new royal chateau is going up near by, which will take the place of the old yellow barracks, which serve now as a dwelling for the king of Hungary in this capital, finally recovered from the age long domination of Austria. Below the life of the river is unceasing, and the whole warm, brilliant, animated picture is most enlivening. Budapest —the very word names an idea which is big with the future. It is synonymous with restored liberty, unfolding now at each forward step; it is the future opening up before a growing people. Whole districts of the capital will one day be rebuilt and reappear under a fresh aspect, and this immense meeting point between the east and the west adds daily to its power and its attractions.—Nineteenth Century.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¾	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7¼	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¼	@	5
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	42½
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15½	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	5		5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10	@	12½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	6 00	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47	@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½	@	42½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green	....	@	6
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 00	@	10 50
Rump		@	10 00
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American	....	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	4⅝	@	5¼
Standard A		@	4⅞
White Ex. C		@	4⅞
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4⅞
C, Yellow		@	4⅛
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	13½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 17.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 29 cents per gallon for country and 29½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 50 for Hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 27c; rosin, strained, $1 00; good strained, $1 05; tar, $0 95; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 60, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	73 casks
Rosin	205 bbls
Tar	171 bbls
Crude Turpentine	3 bbls

Receipts same day last year—35 casks spirits turpentine, 550 bbls rosin, 7[illegible] bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Quiet. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—580 bales; same day last year, 1,897.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Jan. 17, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
4,307	493	3,078	939	190

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Jan. 18, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,171	144	2,165	514	166

EXPORTS.

For week ended Jan. 17, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	823	60	176	248	17
Foreign	1,770	000	4,561	000	00
	2,593	(6)	4,737	248	17

EXPORTS.

For week ended Jan. 18, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	000	191	1	57	00
Foreign	8,145	000	0	00	00
	8,915	191	1	57	00

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Jan. 17, 1896.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	11,451	14,502	25,953
Spirits	3,627	75	3,746
Rosin	25,263	3,404	28,667
Tar	11,099	00	11,099
Crude	702	32	734

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Jan. 18, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
15,465	1,864	27,353	3,308	1,225

QUOTATIONS.

	Jan. 17, 1896	Jan. 18, 1895.
Cotton	7¾c	5
Spirits	29@29½	27
Rosin	1 35@1 40	$1 00@1 05
Tar	95c	95c
Crude	$1 40@1 90	$1 10, 1 50@1 70

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3 and closing offered 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489 @489½ for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487¼. Government bonds irregular; United States coupon fours 109; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 17—Evening—Cotton quiet but steady; middling gulf 8 7-16c; mid dling 8 3-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; January 7 81, February 7 83, March 7 89, April 7 93, May 7 97, June 8 01, July 8 04, August 8 84, September 7 78, October 7 68, November 7 63. Sales 126 700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 2,316 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 841 bales; forwarded 100 bales; sales 653 bales, sales to spinners 153 bales; stock (actual) 198,800 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 4 080 bales; gross 23,123 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,416 bales; to France 900 bales; to the Continent 10,232 bales; forwarded 7,235 bales; sales 3,793 bales; sales to spinners 793 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 25 238 bales; exports to Great Britain 26,309 bales; to France 32 287 bales; to the Continent 6,180 bales; stock 1,102,963 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 128,124 bales; exports to Great Britain 97,924 bales; to France 33 187 bales; to the Continent 22,031 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,769,055 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,175,279 bales; exports to France 342,419 bales; exports to the Continent 943,812 bales.

NEW YORK, January 17—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged, Southern steady and unchanged; common to extra fair $2 10@2 80, good to choice $2 90@3 00 Wheat—spot dull and firmer with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 70½@70¾c; afloat 71¾@72c; options were fairly active and firm at ⅜@½c advance; No. 2 red January —; February —; March 69⅞c; May 67⅝c; June —; July —c. Corn—spot was dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 35¼c; afloat 36½c; options were dull but steady at ⅛ @¼c advance; January 35½c; February —; May 35⅛c; July —. Oats—spot dull but steady; options quiet and firmer; January 24c; February 24; March —c; May 24¼c; spot prices—No. 2 24¼c; No 2 white 25¼c; mixed Western 25@25½c Hay barely steady and unchanged. Wool in fair demand firm and unchanged. Beef quiet, steady and unchanged; beef hams steady at $15 50; tierced beef was steady, demand moderate and unchanged: cut meats quiet, firm; pickled bellies 5½c; shoulders 4¼@4¾c; hams 8@8¼c. Lard firmer and quiet; Western steam $5 95; city $5 40@5 50; January $5 90, nominal; refined lard was quiet; Continent $6 20; South America $6 50. compound $4 75@5 00 Pork firm; demand moderate; mess $10 25@10 75. Butter weaker, quiet and unchanged. Cotton seed oil quiet, firm; crude 24½; yellow prime 28¾@29c; do off grade 27½@27¾c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4½@4⅝c. Coffee steady and 10@15 points down; January $13 30; March $13 05@13 15, May $12 65; September $11 85; spot Rio was dull but steady; No 7 $14 00. Sugar—raw dull, firm and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet and steady; the quotations were unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 56¾@57¼c; No. 2 red 61½@63¾c. Corn—No. 2 26¾@26¼c. Oats —No 2 17¾@18c. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 05@10 15 Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 67½ @5 70. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs $4 95@5 00. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 52½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $5 12½@5 25. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 January 57 57⅛ 56¾, 57½c; February 57¼ 57⅛ 57, 57¼c; May 59⅝@59⅜, 60¼, 59⅜, 60¼; July 60¼, 60⅜, 60¼, 60¼. Corn—January 26¾, 26⅜, 26¼, 26⅜c; February 26⅜, 26¼, 26⅜, 26¼; May 28⅜, 28⅜@28⅞, 28⅜, 28⅜@28⅝c; July 29⅜, 29⅜@29⅞, 29½@29⅜, 29⅜@29⅜. Oats—No. 2 January 17⅝, 17⅝, 17⅝, 17⅝c; May 18⅞, 19⅛, 19⅛@19⅛, 19⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, January $10 15, 10 15, 10 15, 10 15; May $10 17½, 10 45, 10 15, 10 45. Lard, per 100 lbs, January $5 55, 5 70, 5 52½, 5 70; May $5 92½, 5 97½, 5 90, 5 97½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, January $5 00, 5 00, 5 00, 5 00; May $5 15, 5 25, 5 12½ 5 25.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot and January 68@68¼c; May 68¾@69c; Southern by sample 69@70c; do on grade 65¼@68¼c. Corn easy; mixed spot and January 32⅝@32¾c; February 32⅞@33c; March 33⅛@33¼c; May 35¼c asked; Steamer mixed 31⅛@31⅜c; Southern white 33@34c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 24@24½c; No. 2 mixed do 23c asked.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 17—Galveston, steady at 7 13 16, net receipts 1 378 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,557 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 8¼, net receipts 1,577 bales; Boston, easy at 8 3-16c, net receipts 618 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 7¾, net receipts 580 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 7-16c, net receipts 184 bales Savannah, quiet at 7 11-16c, net receipts 3,291 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 13 16, net receipts 4,100 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,148 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7 13 16c, net receipts 579 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 430 bales; Charleston, steady at 7 11-16, net receipts 388 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton demand fair, business fair and prices hardening. American middling 4¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9 200 were American, speculation and export 1,000. Receipts none. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. January 4 24 64d; January and February 4 24 64 @4 25 64d; February and March 4 24-64d; March and April 4 24 64d; April and May 4 23 64d; May and June 4 23-64@4 23 64d; June and July 4 23 64d; July and August 4 23 64. 4 22 64@4 23-64d; August and September 4 21 64@4 22 64d; September and October 4 15-64d; October and November 4 11-64d Futures firm.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 100 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P M—American middling (l. m. c) January 4 25-64d value January and February 4 24 -64@4 25 64d buyer; February and March 4 24-64d buyer; March and April 4 24-64d seller; April and May 4 23 64d buyer; May and June 4 23 64d seller; June and July 4 23 64d seller; July and August 4 23 64d August and September 4 21 64@4 23 641 buyer; September and October 4 15 64d seller; October and November 4 10 64@4 11-64d buyer. Futures closed quiet.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Schr C C Lister, 267 tons Robinson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Schr Emily F Northam, Johnson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by Cape Fear Lumber Co.

Br barque Peerless, Ellis, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by Chadbourn Lumber Co.

Nor barque Salem, Hansen, Hull, England, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Schr Fred B Belano, Sawyer, Cape Hayti, J T Riley & Co; cargo by S & W H Northrop.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

CAPE HAYTI—Schr F B Belano—136 681 feet lumber.

HULL, ENG—Barque Salem—3,860 bbls rosin.

JAMAICA—Barque Peerless—184,411 feet lumber, 175,850 shingles.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr Emily F Northam —338,715 feet lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 18, 1896.

STEAMSHIPS.

Glenloig (Br), 2,018 tons, Hay, Heide & Co.

Rydal Holme (Br), 1,255 tons, Brown, J H Sloan.

Royalist, 2,024 tons, Pritchard, Heide & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Abbie G Cole, 282 tons, Cole, Jas T Riley & Co.

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The Morning Star.

IN ROSAE HONOREM.

It was at Thebes, the wedding day
Of Kadmos and Harmonia,
And all the gods were there to grace,
And all the muses there to sing,
And all the little loves that chase
The hidden sweetness of the spring
Hastened o'er earth and air and sea
To join in praise of harmony—
Divine, diviner harmony.

Her lord in golden vestments dight,
Her form the starry splendors deck,
For necklace fair, the gift of Night,
Adorned the beauty of her neck.
I know this tale that men are telling
Speaks of the world in ordered grace,
As acted song and stately dwelling,
Fit home for an immortal race,
Where all the varied arts that be
Inspire a note of harmony—
Divine, diviner harmony.

But yet the basis of the whole
Is noble love of soul for soul.
Beyond the sway of stormy weather,
Untouched by shock of mortal jars,
Where two clasp hands and stand together
And conquer darkness like the stars,
Whilst the sweet claims of me and thee
Wake myriad strains of harmony—
Divine, diviner harmony.

So, Kadmos, take thy Theban bride,
Harmonia, over fair and young,
But us the gods have not denied
The sweetness which their poets sung,
For in our garden Love will stray
To weaken from their calm repose
A thousand flowers that make it gay
And this fair morning culls a rose.
Bound in bright chain, yet ever free,
The two a link in harmony—
Divine, divinest harmony.
—Robert Brown, Jr., in Academy.

A RESCUE.

"Mafferty," said Captain Cornwallis, "come here! I've something more exciting for you to do than picking off sepoys from that loophole."

Private Mafferty, who had been engaged for several hours of the afternoon in firing at the sepoys who were trying to get within the stockade of the outpost, went to where the captain sat at a rough table twisting up a note which he had hastily written.

"Take this," continued Cornwallis, "and if you have the luck to get to my house alive give it to my daughter. I don't think we can hold out against the Pandies for more than a few hours at most, and she may as well be here to put a pistol to her own head when these mutinous rascals take Lucknow as to be where she is, unconscious of the turn affairs have taken."

"I'll bring her here, captain," answered Mafferty, as he took the note and saluted, "as shure as I'll give a taste av me baynit to the first snaky sapoy as thries to get the better av me mother's son."

Mafferty put the note into his pocket and then made his way down the staircase and into the street.

The little garrison which Captain Cornwallis commanded consisted of a mere handful of British troops, together with a few volunteers, the entire number, inclusive of Mafferty, being only 20 men. The outpost itself was the most advanced of the five which guarded the residency position, and was merely a house, situated on the Cawnpur road, defended by a couple of ditches, a mound and a stockade. All that day, and for many days before, the outpost had resisted every effort of the rebellious Pandies to capture it, and that in spite of the fact that two walls of the house were almost riddled by shells from an eight inch howitzer.

Captain Cornwallis, having dispatched Mafferty on his perilous message, took up the private's position, and, with words and example, cheered on the hard beset garrison.

Private Mafferty reached the house to which he was bound and which was only some 300 yards distant from the outpost without mishap. When the door at which he knocked was opened, he encountered there one M. Giraud, who did not appear to be best pleased at sight of Mafferty.

"Is the outpost so well guarded that it can do without your help, Mafferty?" Giraud asked.

"It isn't that, sor," replied Mafferty, who knew Giraud had undertaken to keep guard over Cornwallis' residence, having been posted there by the captain to an office very much to his liking. "It's not that, sor, at all, but the captain thinks it's our last day of houlding out, and it's reasonable like that he wants Miss Margot to be near, so as he can see the last av her onst the last rush is made. I've a note for her."

Giraud's face visibly brightened.

"Give it to me, then," said he, "while you keep guard here. I'll carry it up to her and then we can both return with her to the help of our comrades."

Mafferty, who was no ladies' man and who was glad to hand the paper over, passed it to Giraud, who took it and disappeared within the house.

Private Mafferty stood before the closed door for some time; then as no one came he ventured to rap with the butt of his musket. No answer was returned. Mafferty knocked harder. Still no notice was taken. Alarmed at this and conscious that his long absence from the outpost would cause Captain Cornwallis uneasiness, the private thrust the butt of his musket with all his strength against the door. The lock gave way, and, bounding up the stairs, Mafferty called out, but no reply came to him. He went from one room to another in consternation to find on the second floor that a great gap had been made in the wall between the house and the next. Wandering all through this second house, Mafferty found that it was also deserted and at last reluctantly made his way down stairs and out of the house.

Where was Giraud, he wondered, and, above all, what explanation was he to offer Cornwallis for the disappearance of the captain's daughter?

As he went along the narrow street Mafferty saw a body of Hindoos intent to loot, and to avoid them he re-entered the house from which he had emerged, went up stairs, passed through the gap once more and made his way down the stairs, intending in this way to get into the next narrow street to the one which the two houses separated. Before he got down the stairs Mafferty saw coming up them another party of looters. Without a moment's hesitation the private uttered a prodigious shout, summoning a body of imaginary companions to his help, while the looters, deceived at this, turned tail and fled from the house, Mafferty dashing close after them and yelling defiance. His zeal outstripped the private's precaution, for he had chased the party of Pandies half way down the narrow, long street, when one of the latter chanced to turn round. He saw the state of affairs, and Mafferty's ruse being discovered the looters turned round and made an ugly rush at the British trooper. Mafferty became sufficiently discreet to turn round, too, and to show his pursuers a very clean pair of heels. He reached the outpost in safety, where a storm of bullets from the loopholes covered his retreat as he crossed the ditches and mound. The door was hastily unbarred, and on his admittance firmly barred again. The roused fanatics made two or three desperate attempts to carry the stockade, but several of them bit the dust, whereupon the rest withdrew.

As soon as Mafferty got up stairs among the defenders of the outpost the first man his eyes fell upon was none other than the volunteer Giraud.

Apparently the Frenchman was assisting in the defense, while upon the floor Captain Cornwallis lay dead, splinters of a recently burst shell showing what had happened.

"Perhaps you'll be tellin me, sor, where Miss Margot is?" said Mafferty as he glanced round the room and failed to discover her. "And, like as not, you'll tell me why me mother's son was left to whip or be whipped by a score av Pandies without your lave or help?"

"The message from the captain came too late," said Giraud. "When I got up stairs I found to my surprise that Margot had disappeared, and a gap in the wall explained clearly enough that she had been carried off by some of the rebels, as a good many white women have been lately. I was coming back to you, when some looters entered the house and I had to get off as well as I could. I have only been here a few minutes, and, as it was, I had a narrow escape."

"You didn't seem to be particularly hurried by the mutineers who were in your company. I must say, Giraud," said the officer who was then in charge, "for my part I thought they were so friendly disposed to you that you were bringing them to our help."

Giraud bit his lip, but made no reply to this. He went to one of the loopholes and assisted in the independent firing which was going on at the outpost.

Mafferty, who had been for some years in India and who could both speak in and imitate the tones of the native lingo, took up his post again and seemed to be preternaturally occupied in the defense, although in reality he was watching the purposely bad firing of Giraud and convincing himself thereby that the Frenchman meant no good to the brave defenders.

"By the howly mither, that's the third I've bowled over, manin eight misses and three bullseyes, which might be improved upon," Mafferty was saying when the officer in command, Lieutenant Walton, went toward him and said:

"Mafferty, I want to speak to you. Come over by the table."

Obedient to orders, Mafferty went and sat down so that his face was toward Walton and his back to Giraud, who, try as he did, failed to overhear any part of the conversation.

"They're giving us a little respite just now," began Walton. "I thought I saw Cornwallis give you a note to take to his daughter. What became of it?"

"I guv it to that spalpeen yonder to deliver, worse luck!" said Mafferty, nodding his head at the man behind.

"Did you read it?"

"I couldn't resist that same," Private Mafferty confessed.

Walton brightened up at this. "What were the exact words? Do you remember them?" he asked.

"The worst has come. Trust yourself entirely to bearer," answered Mafferty. "I thought that Mossoo Giraud was for us and not agin us, or I'd 'a' burnt the paper or swallowed it afore his fingers should have closed on it," added the disconcerted trooper.

"Well, tell me—don't hesitate—what do you make out of the affair? You know we are all in love with Miss Margot down to the very drummer boy. If there is any foul work going on, we must try to thwart it, though how I'm to help in that is more than I can conjecture, seeing that duty coops me up here."

"It's thrue we are all in love with Miss Margot," assented Mafferty, "and I think I know the perticler one av us she's selected to love back, which ain't meself, worse luck, as you may know, lieutenant."

"You'd run any risk if you thought by doing so you could save Miss Margot?" pursued Walton.

"I'd turn Pandy or anything else, sor, to save her for you."

Walton caught the private's hand:

"I'd never ask you what I'm going to ask if duty did not hold me here," he said. "There's one thing to be said. By following out my plan, you may save your own life, if you have luck, which is more than one of us here will do, I fancy."

"That's to be seen. But there, spake, and I'll obey, sor. I've nivir bin disrepec'ful to me shuperior officer yit, and it's too quare a toime for me to be so now. Send me to bring Miss Margot back, and I'll do it this toime, or I'll drop from a Pandy bullet."

"Listen to me, then," said Walton. The two men sat whispering together for some minutes. Then Mafferty disappeared down the stairway. Five minutes afterward a sepoy went by the outpost carrying an undoubted British musket, but that was nothing unusual for a Pandy to have at that time. One thing was clear. As he went along the Cawnpur road the firing from the loopholes ceased for a minute.

Private Mafferty was by no means displeased with his own skill in converting himself into an unsuspected sepoy, while the risk he ran each minute of detection under his disguise only added fresh zest to the dangerous nature of the task he had undertaken.

Through the streets and alleys of Lucknow the disguised trooper went, into bazaars, opium dens, into houses that were being looted, and all with one purpose in view—to discover what had become of Margot Cornwallis. He chatted gayly with fat Chetties and fair complexioned Moodeliars, he mixed with shopkeepers, whose bodies, naked above the waist, sorely tempted him to try his bayonet upon them, while well clad Mohammedans in gay turbans and silk attire stopped to praise him for his theft of a Ferringhee musket and to wish him luck in Allah's name when he turned the weapon against the English.

Try his utmost, as Mafferty did, the day had grown late before he got any news of the one he was seeking.

Two women were gossiping under the shade of some tulip trees, and, squatting down in native fashion near them, Mafferty heard some details of the "mem sahib," and of the place to which she was bound. Judging from the scraps of conversation he heard and piecing them together, it was evident M. Giraud had used the paper he got from Mafferty to good purpose. Margot Cornwallis had accompanied him willingly to the house of a wealthy Hindoo, where she at present was. At night she was to be taken, as she understood, out of Lucknow to be received by friends prepared to hide her till all danger of the mutiny was past. Giraud, honest man, was in league with the mutineers, who were helping on his plans in return for his services as a spy.

To find the house where the unsuspecting prisoner was Mafferty knew would be useless, so he contented himself with making his way to the city gate and watching what should happen.

Night came upon the besieged city, and the dull roar of the cannon ceased. The men in the outposts took it in turn to stretch themselves in sleep upon the bare planks of the floor, while the others kept watch as best they could, in case any night attack might be meditated. The excited throngs of Hindoos and Mohammedans filling the streets were disappearing. Only here and there, where some fanatic hand had fired a European residence, could signs of the siege be seen.

It was a hot, close night, and Mafferty was half dozing at his post, when he saw a jutka, a kind of box upon wheels, pass out of the city. There were three occupants within it—two Hindoos with apparently a Hindoo woman, who was closely veiled, between them. The conveyance was drawn by two horses, while several natives walked beside, on either side of it. When he thought it safe to do so, Mafferty rose and sauntered slowly on. His disguise was so complete that he ventured to draw near to the party and eventually went on side by side with one of the Hindoo guards, from whom he learned their real destination, which accorded with what the Hindoo women had said.

Once this was obtained, the trooper complained of fatigue and began to lag behind. As soon as he was out of sight he took a detour and ran forward with all speed. Finding a suitable spot, Mafferty scooped up the sand until he had made a hole sufficiently large for his body to lie in. He then lay down in it and drew the sand over himself, so that it was impossible for him to be detected by night as he lay hidden there.

Private Mafferty had so well calculated the route of the jutka—for he had been over the route many times during his service in India—that it passed him soon after and within a few yards of where he lay concealed.

When the jutka was 20 yards ahead, the trooper raised his musket and fired in the air, at the same time uttering a loud cry in Hindoo for help. The Hindoo guards ran to the spot where, as they thought, the cry for succor had come, but could see nothing. No sooner had they given up the search and gone on than the musket was again fired and a louder cry still raised for help. The Hindoos ran helter skelter to the spot, as near as they could judge, and after failing once more to find the one who called for their aid were at last standing together, discussing their bearings, when, to their complete astonishment, out of the earth itself rose a Hindoo who fired his musket full at them, and before they could recover from their surprise the man dashed on ahead, leaped into the jutka, flung the two Hindoos who were there out of it, and, seizing the reins, lashed the horses till they dashed desperately onward, the outwitted Hindoos following after.

"That Mossoo Giraud desaved you," Mafferty found time to whisper into Margot's ear, "but for the ability of Lieutenant Walton, the shmartest man as iver eyes was clapped on, you'd be Giraud's pris'ner as you was till I set you free a minit since, by carrying out hinstructions that a baby couldn't have failed in. As to me attire, be aisy now; I've me own proper shute at the outpost, and it's there we're goin if the Pandies don't prevent."

Hitherto it had, after all, only been conjecture on Mafferty's part that the woman he had gone to rescue was really Margot, but from the circumstances he had judged it was she, and when she spoke the trooper found he had judged rightly.

The Hindoos following behind raised a shout that was heard some way off, and Mafferty, to his consternation, saw a number of forms rising in the gloom before him to bar the way. Instantly he turned the horses about and headed them right at the Hindoos whom he had tricked. As the animals dashed on the trooper rose and struck down with the butt of his musket one of the Hindoos who had seized hold of the side of the jutka.

Quick as the horses galloped, the Hindoos had no intention of being outdistanced, and for some considerable time they ran behind at full speed, while Mafferty leaned forward and cheered the horses on to greater speed.

Two miles from Lucknow the pursuers gave up the chase and were soon lost in the darkness of the night. The trooper did not think it advisable to make direct for the town, but when he thought a safe distance lay between the Hindoos and the jutka he dismounted and assisted Margot to do likewise. The two then loitered about till the day dawned, when together they went toward the great gate of Lucknow. It was closed!

A sepoy who was passing observed them. Margot's face was completely hidden by her veil except her eyes. The sepoy, who noticed that the woman was taller than are those of Hindoo extraction, at once grew suspicious.

"You are out early," he said. "Pretty faces should not be too closely veiled."

"Would you have me break the command of the gracious Mohammed by unveiling in public?" asked Margot. "Though the Ferringhees oppress us, are we not to be true to Allah and the Koran?"

The sepoy, believing that he was speaking to a Mohammedan woman, said no more on the subject, but turned to Mafferty:

"You are too late to enter Lucknow. The gates were closed at midnight, for the Ferringhees fear a strong force of ours is on its way to root them out. That is so, but we need no gate by which to enter. There is a better way."

Mafferty, eager to learn the enemy's plans, asked with apparent indifference:

"What other way have we to get into the town save by the gate?"

"Come and I will show you," answered the sepoy, and he led them to where stood the remains of a house that had been shelled by the garrison, occupying what was known as the "postoffice."

Following close behind the sepoy, Margot and the disguised trooper found themselves passing down a flight of rough stone stairs and then into a tunnel, from which the earth had been excavated. In various places the ceiling was propped up with beams, while along the whole of the passage was laid a thick train of powder.

With every sense strained to the utmost, the two followed the sepoy, who carried a lantern, until a considerable distance had been traversed, when they reached finally a cellar some 30 feet square. A ladder slanted to its center and led to a trapdoor which opened into the room above, where the sound of voices could be distinctly heard. The whole cellar was piled high with barrels of powder, except the place near the ladder. A single barrel of powder stood there, and against it the sepoy negligently leaned.

Mafferty, to his great astonishment and alarm, realized that the cellar was one that he had seen before, for it ran beneath the outpost from which the day before he had started on his search for the missing Margot.

"We have every outpost of the Ferringhees undermined," said the sepoy, with a laugh of satisfaction. "They blow us from guns, but we will blow them from their own houses!"

Mafferty communicated his discovery to Margot, who, in spite of herself, uttered a stifled cry. The sepoy, with all his former suspicion returned, without giving a sign beforehand of what he intended to do, suddenly caught hold of Margot's veil and tore it from her face.

The trick was discovered, for Margot's face had not been stained in any way, and there before the sepoy stood, as he plainly saw, a "mem sahib!"

In a moment he drew the knife which was in his belt and flung himself upon Mafferty, who was taken by surprise and thrown down on his back, with the sepoy's knee planted on his chest. Mafferty managed to get from beneath his assailant, and in spite of a bad wound he had received he struggled might and main with the sepoy. The trooper had even got above his foe, when down from its position, disturbed by the scuffle no doubt, came a heavy barrel. It struck Mafferty's head, and, releasing his grasp of the sepoy, the trooper lay there unconscious.

The sepoy, getting from beneath his still adversary, made toward Margot, who had meanwhile broken the lamp and was holding the short candle end in her hand.

"Back, back!" she cried. "Touch me but with a finger and I will fling the candle into the powder."

The sepoy saw that the candle was within a few inches of the barrel which stood by the ladder, and, having no wish to be destroyed at the hand of a woman, he stood irresolute. Margot saw her advantage and acted upon it.

"Go up the ladder and open the trapdoor!" she commanded, pointing to it with her disengaged hand. The sepoy refused. Margot held the candle right over the powder.

"Go, and at once, or"—

"Fate is against me," answered the sepoy. Sullenly he went up the ladder and flung the trapdoor open, to be immediately seized by one of the little garrison.

Down the ladder swarmed several troopers, Lieutenant Walton leading the way.

To every one's surprise, they found only a white woman there, while upon the stone flags lay Mafferty disguised as a Hindoo.

Margot's strange tale was told, and the little garrison learned that a woman's courage had saved them. Margot was indeed the luck of the garrison.

The entrance to the mine was promptly destroyed, and the handful of men continued to hold the outpost till the day when all the British were withdrawn into the residency, to wait for the relief that Havelock brought.

Giraud, honest fellow, before he was shot as a traitor, confessed that he had planned the carrying off of Margot and the undermining of the outpost.

Long after, when the siege of Lucknow was a thing of the past, Margot and Lieutenant Walton were married, while Mafferty, in the barrack room, was given to relating how the lieutenant insisted on his being best man at the wedding and how well everything went on that memorable occasion.—Charles J. Manford in Windsor Magazine.

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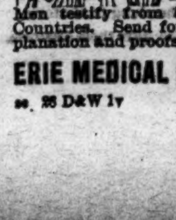

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Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

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Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

No. 29 North Front St.

P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 20 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.
Prices Based on Small Profits.
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THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,
15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

LITTLE GIRL (*to village store-keeper*) "Mommer sent me back and says as she wants Pond's Extract, and not this wot you said was good. There is no good as Pond's Extract."

aug 25 D&W su we fr

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9 and 11 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

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Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

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Fourteen Per Cent.

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J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on imp o d city real estate. no 19 t

W. N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1885

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
8		7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
1 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 6, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.3 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.35 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.45 p m; Sunday 3.45 p m; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Trainson South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.20 a m and 7.15 p m, Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8.15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.00 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.10 a m, Rowland 9.35 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.40 p m, arrives Dillon 6.27 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.2 m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, †8.50 a m, 7.25 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, †9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville †10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, Gibson 9.23 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5.50 a m, Bennettsville 6.18 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6.45 a m, Darlington 7.30 a m, †7.25 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, †7.50 a m, 5 p m, 6.45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.20 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.25 a m, arrives Sumter †8.55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †540 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leaves Pregnall †8.50 a m, arrives Sumter †8.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.35 p m, arrives Darlington †7.15 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

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Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 53 "	Ar... Fayetteville ...Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv.... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv..... Climax Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.... Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. ...Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv..... Climax..... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p.
Leave Stokesdale	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

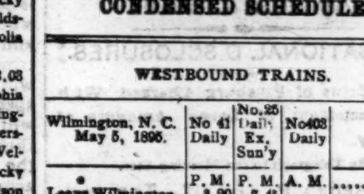
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 42	
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 11	12 45	
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	8 55
Arrive Charlotte	10.10	7 45	10 43
Leave Charlotte			10 48
Leave Lincolnton			12 05
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			1 50
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30

EASTBOUND TRAINS

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No. 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton			4 25
Leave Shelby			5 58
Leave Lincolnton			5 55
Arrive Charlotte			8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 9
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.56 a m	11.38 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4.09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

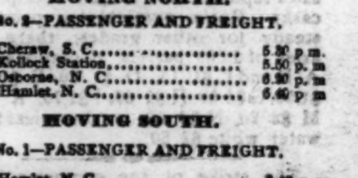
Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," last vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L Wilmington, N C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

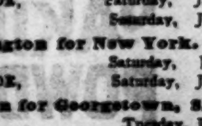
Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 14
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Jan. 21

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 12 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Receipts of Cotton at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 726,984 bales; New Orleans, 1,-367,309; Mobile, 155,023; Savannah, 557,-314; Charleston, 231,867; Wilmington, 143,013; Norfolk, 217,935; Baltimore, 31,-218; New York, 67,030; Boston, 75,597; Newport News, 7,427; Philadelphia, 25,-116; West Point, 184,730; Brunswick, 52,-581; Port Royal, 40,968; Pensacola, 6,-915; Texas City, 39,245. Total, 3,769,-055 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two points but reacted and declined four to five points, closing steady with sales of 196,600 bales.

To day's features: The speculation was narrow and prices closed slightly lower. The interior receipts were a little larger at some points than had been expected and the decrease in the interior stock for the week is not quite so large as has been estimated. Liverpool, which opened higher, reacted a little in the later transactions. But the worst feature of the market was really the dullness of the speculation. In spite of that it was at one time higher, and but for that it would probably have closed higher. As it was, however, a few of the short waisted bulls became rather discouraged and let go. This caused a moderate decline in the latter trading, but the tone at the close was steady. Some of the Southern markets were lower, but others were higher, and there are signs of an increasing spot demand here, partly for export. New England mills are inquiring for spot cotton here to-night, as New York is now the cheapest market. The estimated receipts at Houston and New Orleans to-morrow are small, the quantity brought into sight this week is about what the bulls had expected, the exports from the ports to-day reached the aggregate of 55,214 bales, Liverpool bought Spring and Summer months here freely and as for the bears, they were anything but aggressive. There is said, however, to be quite an extensive short interest here. If the receipts do not increase it is believed that both Europe and England will buy spot cotton on a much larger scale and thus give the market the best kind of foundation for a speculative rise. That the crop is not above 7,000,000 bales and possibly not more than 6,500,000 bales, and that the consumption will be large and prices ultimately much better than now, are fundamental axioms of the bulls.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

City Officials of Pittsburg Charged With Embezzlement of Large Amounts of Money.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 17.—The auditors, who for months past have been examining the accounts of ex-City Attorney Moreland and his assistant, W. H. House, which has already resulted in sensational disclosures and prosecution of the ex-city officials, have announced additional discoveries of equally startling nature. City Controller Gourley is authority for the statement that Moreland and House failed to turn over to the city money collected by them during the last fourteen days they were in office.

Between October 1 and October 14 last between $10,000 and $11,000 were presented into the city office, which has never been turned over to the city. Major Moreland informed the controller to-day that he knew absolutely nothing of the shortage; that all the accounts were in charge of W. H. House and that Mr. House was at home sick. Major Moreland said he would turn over to the city the money due as soon as a statement was furnished of what he owed. The audit of the city attorney's office is by no means yet complete.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	123,124	210,766
Total receipts to this date.....	3,769,055	5,663,338
Exports for the week	153,142	266,899
Total exports to this date.....	2,461,510	4,115,924
Stock in all United States ports.....	1,019,963	1,084,704
Stock at all interior towns.....	247,933	219,487
American afloat for Stock in Liverpool,..	1,111 000	1,437,000
Great Britain.....	125.000	400,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 32¼@32¾c. Rosin quiet and unchanged; common strained to good $1 60@1 62½.

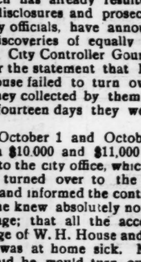
CHARLESTON, January 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales 400 barrels; A, B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 35, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 85, M $2 10, widow glass $2 85, water white $3 00.

SAVANNAH, January 17.—Spirits turpentine steady at 30c for regulars, with sales reported of 5 casks; receipts 279 casks. Rosin nominal for pales and steady for other grades; there were sales of 1,600 barrels; quotations were: A, B and C $1 15, D $1 80, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 65, I $1 70, K $1 90, M $2 20, N $2 40, window glass $2 60, water white $2 80.

The strike of the engineers in the Belfast shipyards, involving a lockout of the employes of the Clyde shipyards, has finally been settled.

Elder & Davis, dry goods dealers, Monro, La., closed their doors yesterday. Their assets are placed at $95,000, including their stock of dry goods; liabilities $58 000.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

DISCUSSED BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Davis Resolution Adopted—It Goes Farther Than the President Did in His Message on the Venezuelan Question—Denies the Right of Any European Power to Acquire Territory by Any Means on this Continent or the Islands Adjacent Thereto.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed for two hours this morning the Monroe doctrine, and finally by a vote ordered a report on the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the sub-committee. Mr. Turpie, at whose request the matter was laid over until to-day, made an argument against the affirmation by Congress of the doctrine as a general principle. He believed it was sufficient for the doctrine to be applied when the specific cases arose. He favored its application to the pending difficulty between Venezuela and Great Britain, but thought that it should rest there for the present.

Mr. Gray, of Delaware, was opposed to any action whatever that had for its object the affirmation of the doctrine by legislative action. He believed the whole subject was one in which the Executive Department of the Government alone should act, and that upon that branch of the Government; and not Congress, rested the responsibility of enforcing or not the doctrine laid down by Monroe.

Neither of these arguments had any weight with the committee. They were combatted by Senators Sherman, Lodge, Morgan and others. Mr. Mills, one of the new members of the committee, an ardent admirer of Jefferson, was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the affirmation of the doctrine. The vote to adopt the Davis resolution, which was drawn along the lines of the Lodge resolution, was agreed to, after one or two alterations in the verbiage had been made. The committee also decided to vote, upon the motion of Mr. Sherman, that the action of the committee and the text of their resolution should not be given out until it was reported to the Senate Monday next. Mr. Davis was requested to give notice when he reported the resolution that he should call it up at the earliest possible moment. This resolution goes even farther than did the President in his message to Congress on the Venezuelan question. It will, if passed, commit the Congress to a policy from which there can be no back down, and there appears to be no doubt as to the ultimate result on the resolution.

Omitting the two whereases, which simply form a prelude to the more serious utterances of the resolution itself, it is said that the resolution will be found, when the text is made public, that it reaffirms and confirms the Monroe doctrine, and declares that the United States will assert and maintain it. It states specifically that this Government will regard as an infringement of this doctrine any attempt on the part of any European Power to acquire new or additional territory on this Continent or on the islands adjacent thereto, as dangerous to the safety and peace of the United States. The United States also denies the right of any European Power to acquire any territory, either by force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization or protection, whether under unfounded pretensions of right, under the guise of boundary disputes or otherwise, and declares unmistakably that any such attempt will be regarded as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition, upon which this Government cannot look with indifference.

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Ringleaders in the Recent Movements Will be Fined and Imprisoned.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Wiltze, the friend of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer recently arrested in Johannesburg with a number of others upon the charges of treason, who arrived here from the Transvaal a few days ago, is daily in receipt of cablegrams from Americans and others in Johannesburg who were not among the accresses, urging him to use all possible influence to secure the direct action of the United States Government in behalf of the arrested men, whose positions, the cablegrams say, is very serious.

It is expected that the ringleaders among the persons arrested at Johannesburg, and taken to Pretoria for having taken part in the movement against the Transvaal Government, will be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years and that the others will be condemned to pay heavy fines.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Capetown sends to that paper a report of an interview with Cecil J. Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, just prior to the latters embarking for England. Mr. Rhodes is represented as saying: "It is of the highest importance that the situation should not be prejudged. Until all of the facts are known the people of Johannesburg should not be thought cowards, though they were undoubtedly crushed by the Boers in the recent conflict. Mr. Rhodes expressed hope that Mr. Chamberlain would support the Uitlanders in their efforts to obtain reforms. He thought that President Kruger would prosecute a few of the reform committee arrested at Johannesburg with extreme severity, but would finally be compelled to concede the main points of the Uitlanders demands.

A BOSTON FORGER.

E. C. Morris, Safe Manufacturer, Missing—His Forgeries Amount to $75,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. E. C. Morris, the well known safe manufacturer and dealer, left Boston about two weeks ago and has not been heard from since that time. It has been discovered that he forged the name of his father-in-law, Hon. Frank M. Ames, on notes which will probably aggregate $75,000. It is known that brokers, banks and trust companies hold about $50,000 and that private individuals have probably $25,-000 more. In the course of his business operations Mr. Ames had endorsed a $5,000 note for his son-in-law. Both being well known men, Mr. Morris had little difficulty in getting notes discounted with the name of Mr. Ames as an endorser. He was thus enabled to use notes to the amount of $75,000. They were widely distributed, so that none of the men or banks will suffer any large individual loss.

Mr. Morris was 51 years old and was wide and favorably known in Boston. He was originally of the firm of Morris & Ireland, safe dealers. After this firm was dissolved, he formed the E. C. Morris Safe Co, but was forced to retire from the management about one year ago. He has always been a man of correct habits, pleasant and popular in a large circle of friends. His downfall was due to speculation. Before he left the E. C. Morris Safe Co. he began to speculate, and during the past year that dangerous business was his sole occupation. He had probably lost most or all of the $75,000 in speculation, as it is not believed that he had much money when he fled. An examination of his affairs has shown that he owes $150,000, much of it to personal friends.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONLY IN SESSION.

The General Pension Appropriation Bill Passed After Five Days' Debate—Chaplain Couden's Prayer for Cuban Independence Received with Applause.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

After a debate continued almost uninterruptedly over five days, the general Pension Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1897, was passed by the House this afternoon, which then adjourned until Monday: To-day's debate was conducted under the five minutes rule, the bill being read by paragraphs for gamendment. None that was material was adopted.

Mr. Bartlett of New York, Democrat, enforced his announced policy of opposition to further extension of pension legislation by raising points of order against them. By the same device he succeeded in having struck out of the bill the provision reported by the committee that "During the fiscal year it shall not be necessary for a widow, in establishing her claim to a pension under the provisions of the act of 1890, to prove that she is without other means of support than her daily labor: Provided, that before she shall be entitled to a pension under the publication of said law she shall prove that her net income does not exceed $500 per annum."

Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Republican, in charge of the bill, announced that its passage antedated by fifty days the passage of a similar bill in either of the last two previous Congresses.

Among the miscellaneous business transacted was the passage of a joint resolution providing for the distribution of undelivered sets of naval records of the rebellion by members of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

A message was received from the President asking prompt legislation to enable the Attorney General to prosecute litigation in reference to the granting of patents to lands lying within forfeited railroad grants.

The cause of Cuban independence was the subject of Chaplain Couden's prayer at the beginning of the session, and his invocation that this Government would do what it could to aid in securing liberty to the Cubans, was followed by a wave of applause, probably the first time that such a demonstration followed a prayer in the House.

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS

Will Retire From the Command of the Spanish Army in Cuba—His Recall Demanded by Political Leaders in Havana—Insurgents Threatening Havana—The Cost of the War.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The *Mail and Express* this afternoon prints the following dispatch from its Havana correspondent: "I am informed on authority which I cannot question, that Director General Martinez Campos has to-day decided to retire from the command of the Spanish forces in Cuba and from the direction of the campaign against the insurgents." This decision was arrived at after his conference with representatives of the three political parties in Cuba, when he found that two out of three are unalterably opposed to him and his methods. Gen. Martinez Campos did not tell the committee immediately of his decision, but it is understood that he is positive about it and that his successor will probably assume command of the Spanish army as military Governor of Cuba on Monday. Campos retires, however, only temporarily, so far as is known, until the Government at Madrid shall decide whether to keep him here or recall him to Spain. It is believed that Martinez Campos' successor will be Gen. Sabas Marin, comamander of the second army corps.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, January 17.—The leaders of the Constitutional, Union and Reformist parties of Cuba have cabled to the Government here demanding the recall of Gen. Martinez Campos from the command of the Spanish army in Cuba, and a Cabinet council has been called to discuss the question. Gen. Polavieja, the probable successor of Gen. Martinez Campos, has started from Seville for Madrid.

LONDON, January 17.—A dispatch to the *Central News* from Madrid says that the Cabinet this evening decided to recall from Cuba Capt. Gen. Campos and his brother-in-law, Gen. Arderius, second in command. Gens. Marin and Pando will be temporarily substituted in their places. The supreme command in the island will be conferred on Gen. Weyler, who will sail to Cuba forthwith, in company with Gen. Polivaje.

HAVANA, Jan. 15 via TAMPA, FLA., Jan. 17.—With the Commander-in-chief of the rebel forces only fifteen miles away and the entire island overrun with roving bands of insurgents, the people of this city pursue their usual vocations with a serenity and lack of outward sign of uneasiness or alarm that is remarkable. Merchants and business men generally view the situation as though it were nothing more than a spell of hard times. It certainly is that, for all the railroads out of here have notified the authorities that they can run no more trains. There is little shipping in port, for there remains only store goods for export. Several American tobacco houses have shipped all their goods to the States, closed their warehouses and business generally is stagnant. The future of Cuba is not bright and the rebellion has reached the magnitude of a civil war, although Spain will not officially admit that anything but brigandage and some disorder exists.

American newspapers have arrived here with long and startling accounts of the condition of affairs in this city and immediate vicinity. Most of these accounts are libelled "by Associated Press" and are dated from Havana on the day preceding publication. That fact alone proves that they were never written in Cuba, for the press censorship of cablegrams is so strict that such matter could not be cabled from here even if it were true. The announcement that Havana had fallen and only Morro Castle held out, which was given a Boston date and claimed to have been sent from Batabano, was a palpable fake, for Batabano, which is a small town on the south coast, been cut off from communication with Havana by rail or wire for three days. During the interval that this alleged cable dispitch stated this city to be in a condition bordering upon a reign of terror, the opera was well attended, there was the usual throng promenanding the Central Park evenings and people assembled in the clubs and cafes without the least apprehension of an attack upon this city.

The war is costing Cuba $5,000,000 per month for the maintenance of the army alone. From the outbreak, February 24th, 1895, until January 1st, 1896, the cost amounted to $55,000,000, according to figures published by *La Discussion* here. The financial loss, owing to the burning of crops, towns and destruction of railroad property, cannot be calculated until the smoke clears away. The Cubans without recognition as belligerents, are yet a long way from obtaining freedom for Cuba; but Spain, on the other hand, seems to be a long way from crushing out the trouble.

Henry C. Wen & Co., rice and coffee brokers, New York city, made an assignment yesterday.

Fire Chief A. H. Runge.

His Restored Health Was Due to Paine's Celery Compound.

The position of chief of fire department in a big city like Minneapolis, with its acres of valuable building property, crossed by numerous railroad lines and dotted with factories where the fires are never "banked," is one of the utmost responsibility, and can be entrusted only to a man of unquestioned character and ability.

August H. Runge, who has filled this responsible position for several years with so much credit to himself and to the city, was born in New York in 1853, where he received a common school education.

What such a man as this has to say can scarcely fail to carry weight with it:

"With the hope that what I say may in some way be brought to the attention of others who, like myself, have suffered without any apparent cause, I feel constrained to recite a brief tale regarding an experience which I trust may never be repeated in my case.

"A few months ago, owing doubtless to the exacting nature of my duties as head of the fire department, I began to feel a sort of languor and listlessness, to disguise which I was compelled to bring into play all the strength of will I could command. The feeling grew upon me, however, and in a short time it took such possession of me that it affected my appetite and caused insomnia. I approached my meals with a feeling amounting almost to nausea, and my bed with horror at the restless night which I was almost certain was before me. Matters became so serious with me that I could no longer keep silent about myself, and speaking of it to one of my friends one day, he suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle and before I had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggestion was a good one. I felt an improvement. I continued to use it, and felt restored. My appetite is good, and I sleep well, and instead of an irksome grind my business is again a pleasure to me. I attribute this happy state of affairs to Paine's celery compound.

As in the case of Fire Chief Runge, the beginning of poor health is very apt to rob one of the will power to start immediately about getting out of danger. It is this inertia of poor health that makes an ordinary "ruadowa" bodily condition so dangerous, and so likely to go on to something worse. Every day it is clearly shown that it won't do to live tired-out, and on the verge of breaking down. The languor of the lack of strength are sure to increase.

Now is the time to throw off disease. As the new year begins there are fewest hindrances to getting back strength and sturdy health. The bracing weather arouses a longing for health. Paine's celery compound, taken now, does its best service towards driving out disease and establishing firm health.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Pork Products Firm and Higher—Oats Closed Lower—Corn and Wheat Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Three-quarters of to-day's session passed before there appeared any symptoms of activity or life. The last quarter, however, was noted for a brisk upturn, due to the covering of a good-sized short line. The strong provision market was without doubt the principal sustaining force to prices early in the day, though the opening was a trifle higher than the close of yesterday, on a falling off in the Northwestern receipts. May wheat opened from 59⅝@59¾c, sold between 60¼ and 59½c, closing at the top—¾c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

There was plenty of room for improvement in corn. The trade was slow and listless and the tone was borrowed from wheat. Towards the close shorts displayed some energy in coverings, the movement seeming unpopular on the other markets as well. May corn opened at 28¾c, sold between 28¼ and 28⅝@28¾c, closing at the outside —½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was ¼c lower, closing steady.

No essential change took place in oats. May oats closed one eighth of a cent under yesterday. Cash oats were dull.

Provisions—The provision market was again the leader in activity and strength. The early trading, whilst at firm prices, was without any particular features and was succeeded by a reaction, which lulled shorts into a feeling of security, but from noon until the close the scene was one of excitement. From the lowest to the highest point there was a range of 30 cents on pork and several large lines of short property were recovered. The run of hogs at the yards was light and an advance in prices for them took place. At the close May pork was 25 cents higher than yesterday. May lard 5@7½c higher and May ribs 10 cents higher.

PEOPLE'S PARTY

National Committee to Appoint Time and Place for the Convention in Session in St. Louis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—The National Committee of the People's party is in session at the Lindell hotel to select the time and place for holding their national convention. About one hundred and fifty members are present, among them Chairman C. H. Taubeneck, of Illinois; Secretary J. Turner, of Georgia; Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina; Representative John C. Bell, of Colorado; General Weaver, of Iowa; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Hon. M. C. Rankin, of Terre Haute, Ind.; General Paul Vandervoort, of Omaha; Ralph Beaumont, of New York, and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, of Washington, D. C.

When Chairman Taubeneck called the convention to order, he stated the object of the meeting and that the claims of each city desiring the convention should receive careful consideration. A delegation fifty strong are working in the interest of Dallas, Texas, while Chicago has an able and energetic committee advocating her claims. Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Milwaukie and St. Louis are also in the field as candidates.

MURDER NEAR LITTLETON.

Supposed to Have Been Committed by Matthew Bell, An Escaped Convict.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 17.—Additional news reaches here regarding the murder of the old umbrella mender near Littleton, which throws light on that horrble occurrence. On the night when the man was murdered, an escaped convict awakened a farmer, who lives near, and, drawing a knife on the farmer, forced the latter to give him food. The clothing had nearly all been taken from the body of the umbrella mender before the murderer threw it into the fire. The evidence points directly at Matthew Bell, the escaped convict, as the murderer. Bell is under arrest at Norfolk.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

THE BRITISH FLYING SQUADRON DESTINED FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Likelihood of Great Britain Dealing Directly with Venezuela Without Regard to the United States.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Central News* circulates a report, which it says is unofficial, that the British flying squadron just put into commission is destined for the Bermudas.

Though the Admiralty refuses to either confirm or deny the statement that the new flying squadron is destined for Bermuda, it can be stated on the authority of officers attached to that squadron, that they believe that if they do not go to Bermuda they will go to some point in the West Indies. They do not know the nature of the service they are going on, but in view of the dispute with Venezuela the fact of dispatching the squadron to the West Indies causes some anxiety.

COLON, Jan. 17.—Advices received here from British Guiana indicate the likelihood of Great Britain dealing with Venezuela without any regard for the United States' desire to obtain arbitration of the dispute. A small Venezuelan force, under the command of Gen. McPherson is stationed on the bank of the Cuyuni river.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Movements of United States Warships—Constitutionality of the Sugar Bounty to be Tested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department as follows: The Alliance sailed to-day from Barbadoes for St. Kitts; the Indiana arrived at Hampton Roads this morning; the Detroit sailed yesterday from Hong Kong for Swatoa.

Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the Court of Claims, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the sugar bounty, the Oxnard claim, which claim was held up by Comptroller Bowler, on the ground that the law authorizing the payment of bounties was unconstitutional.

Most of the members of the Democratic National Committee returned to their homes to-day, all accepting the selection of Chicago in good humor. The free coinage men laugh at the suggestion that there is any significance, as far as the currency question is concerned in the selection of Chicago. Speaking for them, Mr. Clark Howell, the committeeman from Georgia, says: "Chicago was chosen simply because a majority of the members of the committee thought that as between Chicago and St. Louis, the former was the most desirable place for the convention. The silver question did not enter into the choice between the two cities as has been claimed. Several ardent free coinage members voted for several ballots for Chicago, among them being Mr. Sewell, of Maine, Mr. Donaldson of South Carolina, and myself. On the other hand, several gold men voted for St. Louis, whose campaign was managed by ex-Gov. Francis, of Missouri. Col. Prather, the committeeman from that State, and others who are conspicuous advocates of the single gold standard. The currency question will no doubt figure in the convention, but it did not in the selection of the place."

LIBERTY BELL.

Arrangements for Its Home Journey to Philadelphia from Atlanta.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—An itinerary was presented to-day by the Pennsylvania and the Southern Railroad Company at the session of the Council's sub-committee having in charge the home-bringing of the Liberty bell from Atlanta. The itinerary was not acted upon to-day, but it will probably be adopted, although there may be some minor changes made in it. The itinerary is as follows: Committee leaves Philadelphia at 6.55 p. m. Tuesday, January 28th, arriving in Atlanta on the evening of January 29th. The start from Atlanta with the bell will be made at 9 a. m. on Thursday, January 30th. Stops will be made that day at Gainesville, Greenville, Spartanburg and Charlotte. The night will be spent at the latter place. Charlotte will be left at 7 a. m. Friday and stops will be made that day at Salisbury, High Point Greensboro, Danville, Lynchburg and Charlottesville. The night will be spent at Charlottesville and it is expected that Philadelphia will be reached on Saturday afternoon. The bell on its return here will be escorted to its resting place in Independence Hall by a large military parade.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Junior Member of a New York Firm of Stock Brokers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Siegfried L. Schwabach, the junior member of the firm of Chardon & Co., committed suicide at the office of the concern, at No. 9 Exchange Court. The firm is not a member of either the Stock Exchange or the Consolidated Exchange. It is said that a demand was made upon the firm for certain notes or papers, and that Schwabach stepped back to a private office and immediately afterwards a pistol was heard. Upon investigation it was found that Schwabach had killed himself. He left a note asking that his brother-in-law be notified. Schwabach was formerly connected with the wine importing house of L. Somborn & Co., which failed several years ago. Schwabach was the inventor of a complicated system whereby he claimed to be able to make money in stocks regardless of the course of the market.

AN ALL-ROUND CROOK

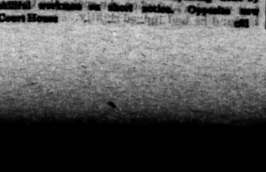
Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment for a Big Diamond Steal.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., January 17.—Wm. Connors, and all-round crook, who was brought here a few days ago from Louisville, on requisition, pleaded guilty, in the Circuit Court this morning to the charge of having robbed Bourgeis' jewelry store of $6,000 worth of diamonds, watches, etc., and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Connors is a native of Chicago and one of the best known thieves in the country. Detective Vallins, of the Pinkerton agency, ran him down; also his partner, John McGowan, who is serving a three years' sentence here. A considerable portion of the jewelry has been located in New York and Chicago.

Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of the M. E. Church South, is reported to be dying. The Bishop had a stroke of paralysis in Atlanta last fall.

Seven negro laborers on the Walterboro (S. C.) and Western Railroad, who were sleeping in an under ground camp near Williams, S. C., were killed Thursday night by the earth above falling on them.



When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SWINDLER LAMBETH

Tossed to Montgomery, Alabama—Requisition Made For His Arrest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 17.—The requisition which was made yesterday by the Solicitor of the district for G. W. Lambeth, wholesale liquor dealer here, who fled, was withdrawn, as it charged him with failure to pay State and county license tax. This is not an extradable offence. Another requisition will charge him with false pretence. He was at Montgomery, Ala., to-day, and to that point, as well as to Columbus, Ga., he had had large shipments of whiskey made in barrels. Ten barrels reached Montgomery to day, and were immediately seized by order of one of the many wholesale houses now after Lambeth. The latter shipped thirty-three barrels to Montgomery the day he skipped from here. Ten barrels were also seized here at one of the railway depots. Agents of wholesalers say that Lambeth shipped about 100 barrels to one Southern city, and they have traced all this, but their orders to seize it reached there too late, as the whiskey had been sold as soon as delivered.

Liquor men all say that Lambeth was one of several slick workers, who had planned to make a grand sweep of all the leading liquor houses, and that his flight from here was made at least two weeks before he expected to depart. The scheme was to have goods shipped here and then re-shipped to other points, to be at once sold for cash at reduced figures.

The losers reported here thus far are: Url & Co., $800; Barbee & Co., $850; Applegate & Co., $759, all of Louisville; L. C. Younger, $1,096, of Richmond; Rebstock & Co., $650, of St. Louis. It is believed that many other losers have not yet been heard from.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

His Engagement to Marry Mrs. Dimmick Formally Announced.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—General Benjamin Harrison to-night formally announced his engagement to Mrs. Dimmick at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was a crowd of newspaper men and others about the hotel shortly before 9 o'clock when Secretary Tibbetts appeared and handed them the following:

"General Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent."

Col. Tibbetts refused to further discuss the announcement, and although the ex-President was up stairs in his room at the time he denied himself to all newspaper men.

Col. Tibbetts said that General Harrison would remain in the city until after Sunday, when he would go to Indianapolis and from there to Washington.

WARM WIRELETS.

A special train via the Atlantic Coast Line left Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon at 3 55 with a delegation of Northern and Eastern editors en route to their convention at St. Augustine, Fla.

Walter Booth Brooks, one of the best known citizens of Maryland, died suddenly in Baltimore yesterday morning. He attended to business Thursday and was apparently in good health. Mr. Brooks was born in Connecticut about 75 years ago.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Wanted—To sell twenty thousand standard Strawberry Crates in the next sixty days, at a special low price. For particulars apply to R. E. Lee, Mt. Olive, N. C. jan 17 8t

For Rent—Five room Cottage 105 Ann street. Cistern and bath. T. F. Bagley jan 16 tf

Wanted—To teach Piano and Vocal Music. Lessons to be given in your homes. For terms and references, apply to my brother, Mr. S. L. Alderman, 119½ Market street. Respectfully, Miss Manna Alderman. jan 9 7w*

Cheapest place in town. I am selling Mince Meat at 6 cents per pound; Currants, 6 cents per pound; Loose Jelly and Preserves, 8 cents a pound; Preserves in Bottles at actual cost. Come and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 5 tf

The New Year is here and new drinks come with A. P. Levy at the French Cafe. Carries the best lines of straight, mixed and otherwise drinks in the city. Come see Albert, Joe and Bob and be convinced. jan 1 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound tubs, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

Photographs—If your Photo U, would C. Come along and sit with me; Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away, U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 20 tf

Removal—From and after this date I will have my residence at the Purcell House. J. F. Woolvin Undertaker and Embalmer. dec 29 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by T. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. 2tf

Shingles, F. Ellis has in stock longcut, sawed Cants and bunches of all kinds. Repairing done by skilled workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. 2tf

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS

REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

It Is Strange

How Easily Some People are Fooled Out of Their Hard Earned Money.

We don't think it right to advertise that we are going to sell you goods at a reduced price for cash and then not do it. During the past week this has been our experience. Customers have come in and bought of us and then tell us that we are selling cheaper than some of those *great big establishments* who claim to sell *cheap for cash*, but don't practice what they preach. Trade is coming our way and we are striving to take care of it. Don't fail to look at our

China Tables

AND OUR SHOW CASES FULL OF THINGS SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS.

Remember bargains in

Oil, Coal and Wood Heaters,

COAL VASES

and other winter comforts. We are not afraid to compare prices with any establishment in the city.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.

dec 15 tf

WAR WITH ENGLAND

May interest you as a topic of conversation until Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury get together. But to derive lasting benefit you ought to discuss and investigate the matter of opening a

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.

We will pay you 4 per cent. interest on your money.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, G. SLOAN, President. Vice President. Cashier.

jan 10 tf

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prosperity Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. STEWART.

dec 29 tf

For This Week

we will devote our especial attention to the sale of

Table Damask,

Doilies,

Napkins and Towels.

We are showing a very extensive stock of the above goods, and will take pleasure in showing them, whether the customers wish to purchase or not. Always have in stock a complete line of

White Goods,

Laces and Embroideries.

LADIES' WRAPS

sold at reduced prices. Call and make your selections while you can procure the size desired.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

MERINO UNDERWEAR

in all grades.

Do not fail to examine our immense stock of

KID GLOVES.

Every pair warranted.

Sole agents for Dr. Jaeger's Woollen Underwear.

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

jan 5 tf

HARDWARE, TINWARE, Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 20 tf

Black Jersey Leggings,

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN.

For Bicycle and general use and for cold weather.

Ladies' 1 to 5 at $1.50.

Misses' 11 to 13 at 1.25.

Children's 8 to 10 1,00.

The latest out, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

dec 29 tf

Special Prices

In Every Department

DURING NEXT

TWO WEEKS

on account of Stock Taking.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 128. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.

dec 29 tf